



California Architects

a publication of the california architects board

public protection through examination, licensure and regulation

New Building Standards Help California Cut Energy Use

This article was provided to the Board by the California Energy Commission. For more information about the new building standards, visit the commission's Web site at www.energy.ca.gov.

By a vote of 4 to 0, on January 3, 2001 the California Energy Commission adopted emergency standards for energy efficiency in new buildings that will cut the state's energy use by 200 megawatts annually — enough electricity to power 200,000 average-sized California homes.

"Today's vote illustrates how the Energy Commission is attacking the state's electricity problems in two ways—by decreasing the demand for power through energy efficiency, even as it increases the amount of electricity made available by new power plants," said Energy Commissioner Robert Pernell, presiding member of the Efficiency Committee.



As approved, a major feature of the updated standards for energy efficiency in new residential and nonresidential construction is increased emphasis on air conditioning and heating ducts to prevent wasteful leaks. Studies show that the ductwork in a typical new home loses between 20 and 30 percent of the cool air it carries in the summer, causing air conditioners to work harder, wasting electricity, driving up energy bills, and making the home less comfortable.

Another feature of the new standards is the requirement for radiant barriers that reflect heat from the sun in attic spaces, and improved window requirements that

Free Updates on California's New Energy Efficiency Standards

The California Energy Commission (CEC) is offering free updates on the new Title 24 2001 *Assembly Bill 970 Energy Efficiency Standards for Residential and Nonresidential Buildings* (Standards) which become effective June 1, 2001 (with some exceptions). The standards, along with other efficiency-related documents, are available on their Web site www.energy.ca.gov/ab970_standards/documents/index.htm.

The American Institute of Architects chapter offices and other interested groups may contact the CEC to request a 90-minute presentation on the new standards. California utility companies are also conducting seminars on the standards.

For more information, call (800) 772-3300, or e-mail John Eash at jeash@energy.state.ca.us. ■



CAB's Second 100 Years

By Gordon Carrier, Board President

The year 2001 marks a full century of service by the regulating body now known as the California Architects Board (CAB). As in the past, CAB remains focused upon the regulation of architectural practice in the State of California aimed at protecting the health, safety, and welfare of the public at large. The challenges ahead are numerous as technology, through electronic medium, computerized software, and cyberspace interaction, combine to accelerate the speed and complexities of architectural service delivery to the public. For this reason, CAB continues to foster a strong communications program disseminating information to the public, architectural educators, practicing professionals, and licensing candidates within California.

Two primary areas of concentration in 2001 include taking the necessary steps to ensure a smooth implementation of the Intern Development Program (IDP), and effecting a healthy dissemination of information received from last fall's architects' proficiency survey aimed at post-licensure competency.

The decision to mandate IDP beginning on January 1, 2005 means CAB must move quickly to embrace the NCARB program and to provide the greatest training and opportunity for reciprocity to new architects. With the date fast approaching, this will be no easy task. We must seek a path of implementation balancing the needs of the profession, educators, licensing candidates and, of course, CAB's ongoing regulation efforts.

Another area of focus for CAB in the year 2001 relates to analysis of the architects' proficiency survey conducted in the fall of 2000. This survey polled approximately 5,600 persons in multiple constituencies as to the proficiency of architects after licensure in the State of California. From this survey, we anticipate healthy information about those areas of practice that are servicing the public well and those that may need additional training or focus. The year ahead will ascertain how this information might be used to the benefit of the public good.

During our recent strategic planning session, CAB set out specific progress goals to be accomplished this year and described areas requiring dedicated attention. Highlights of that planning session will be displayed in the next issue of this newsletter.

As the new president of CAB, I am honored and excited about the quality of professional practice that California architects display. Our staff and Board are highly motivated to ensure that practice within our state provides the highest level of safety for our public.

As always, we encourage you to communicate with us about any issues or concerns you would like to bring to our attention. Please feel free to contact the Board by e-mail at cab@dca.ca.gov, or call the office at (916) 445-3394. ■

Competency-Based IDP Research Project

In 1999, at the recommendation of the Board's Professional Qualifications (PQ) Committee, the Board passed a motion to adopt the Intern Development Program (IDP) as a requirement for licensure, effective January 1, 2005. IDP is a national, structured internship program for architecture jointly sponsored by the National Council of Architectural Registration Boards and The American Institute of Architects. IDP involves compiling and maintaining a record of internship activity that reflects structured exposure to 16 key areas of practice. The internship is based solely on documentation of a specified number of hours working under the direct supervision of a qualified professional in the specified training areas.

The IDP requirement will affect new candidates applying for eligibility or deemed eligible on or after January 1, 2005, as well as re-examination candidates reapplying for eligibility on or after January 1, 2005 who have not taken an exam for five or more years. Candidates who are currently eligible and who remain eligible (without a lapse in taking exams of five or more years) will be exempt from the requirement.

In its discussions and consideration of a mandatory IDP requirement, the PQ Committee expressed some concern over the seat-time nature of IDP. The PQ Committee expressed interest in further considering if and how a competency assessment could be incorporated into the documentation of the architectural internship experience to determine that the candidate actually gained competence in the specified training areas as opposed to simply meeting the time requirement.

continued page » 8

Welcome to the California Architects Board

New Executive Officer



On February 26, 2001, **Doug McCauley** took the helm as executive officer of the California Architects Board (CAB).

McCauley comes to the Board with extensive experience in construction and design, including serving two years as executive vice president for the California Coalition for Construction in the Classroom and seven years as senior director of public affairs for California Building Officials.

"I'm delighted to take on the challenge of helping CAB attain its goals," said McCauley. "And I'm fortunate to be moving into a position that was held so ably by Steve Sands. Both the Board and the staff are engaged and highly competent, which makes tackling the coming challenges much easier. While my first impulse is to say that I am planning to stay the course already set, I know the Board is coming into some very

interesting times that will require us to respond strategically."

When asked what issues he sees on the horizon, McCauley commented, "The coming of the Intern Development Program in 2005 is certain to consume a fair amount of attention. The energy crisis is likely to spawn more legislation that affects architecture, and we are part of the state's initiative to enhance technology in government. There is no shortage of issues to address."

Honored as Executive Director of the Year by the California Society of Association Executives in 1999-2000, McCauley earned a bachelor of arts degree in government from California State University, Sacramento, and a master of public administration from Golden Gate University.

Of taking over a position held for 14 years by a well-liked and respected administrator, McCauley said, "I do know I have some big shoes to fill in taking over for Steve Sands. It's a lucky thing I wear size 14s." ■

New Board Member



Jerold B. Neuman was recently appointed by the Speaker of the Assembly to serve on the Board. A Los

Angeles attorney who specializes in land use, environmental, real estate, and administrative law, Neuman has been lead negotiator on a number of significant real estate developments throughout California. In his legal practice, Neuman has developed particular expertise working constructively with government agencies to move projects through the approval process. This experience in working with government agencies is expected to provide a valuable perspective to the Board. Neuman graduated with honors from the University of Arizona and received his J.D. from Columbia Law School in 1984. ■

Visit Us on the Web www.cab.ca.gov

If you have not visited the CAB Web site recently, come by and see what it has to offer. You can submit a change of address electronically, request and gain immediate electronic access to a number of Board publications, and verify a California architect license by searching by name, city, and/or license number.

There is a wealth of information of interest to architects, and a section for candidates and one for the general public. If there is something you'd like to see included on the Web site, please send us a note at www.cab.ca.gov.

We are also considering instituting an e-mail service to deliver important, timely information to licensees and other interested parties. We will be looking into this over the next several months as a way to supplement the newsletter and other communications. **Watch for more information in upcoming newsletters.** ■





New Building Standards *continued*

reduce the amount of solar heat that radiates into a home and adds to the air conditioning load. Increased air conditioning use on hot summer afternoons has driven California's electricity consumption to new highs, endangering the electricity system and bringing the state to the stage of rolling blackouts. In San Diego County, some summer electricity bills increased by as much as 300 percent.

The emergency standards also feature the use of devices such as thermostatic expansion valves that improve the efficiency of air conditioning units. In nonresidential buildings, additional energy savings come from improvements in lighting and air conditioning equipment. All of these additions offer builders several new options they can choose from to reduce energy consumption.

The changes—most of which go into effect on June 1, 2001—have the support of utilities, window manufacturers, the California

Building Industry Association, the Natural Resources Defense Council, and others. The Energy Commission will work closely with building officials, builders, and utilities to provide training on the new standards.

While creating new energy efficiency building standards normally takes several years, the latest emergency

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modifications were adopted in just 119 days. The Legislature and the governor mandated new rules this summer when Assembly Bill 970 was enacted in response to the state's increasingly vulnerable electricity supply.

"Encouraging energy efficiency is one of the cornerstones of AB 970," explained Chairman William J. Keese. "A watt not wasted is one that doesn't need to be created and transmitted through the state's power grid. By using energy wisely and adding new power plants, we can doubly protect our state's energy supply."

Other energy efficiency measures are already underway to save 50 megawatts of power in state buildings and at state universities. Government buildings expect to save an additional 30 megawatts

this summer by adapting roofs to absorb less heat and reducing the electricity needed for air conditioning.

The Energy Commission is increasing the amount of electricity that California power plants generate. In December 1999, the commission licensed its ninth power plant since April 1999. The nine power plants, once constructed, will produce 6,308 megawatts, increasing California's in-state electricity generation system by 12 percent. Three plants—totaling 1,350 megawatts—will be producing electricity by this summer, and two more plants—totaling an additional 1,930 megawatts—should be online for the following summer.

An additional 13 power plants—totaling 6,506 megawatts—are currently in the Energy Commission's licensing review process. ■

Update on the 2001 State Building Code Adoption Cycle

The California Building Standards Commission is in the final stages of the 2001 code adoption cycle that will lead to the adoption and publication of the new Title 24 of the California Code of Regulations, also known as the 2001 California Building Standards Code (CBSC). The Commission remains committed to its goal of publishing the 2001 CBSC by its publication deadline of December 31, 2001. The Commission's four code-advisory committees held meetings during March and April of 2001 with public comment continuing into May 2001 to review proposed new amendments that were received by the January 3, 2001 deadline.

In October 2000, the Commission agreed that during the 2001 code adoption cycle, the 1998 California Building Code would be the basis for the Part 2 – California Building Code portion of the 2001 CBSC. The Commission is reviewing the current edition of the California Building Code (that was based on the 1997 edition of the Uniform Building Code) with its previously adopted amendments, along with any proposed new amendments.

continued page » **5**

The Commission further agreed to use the 2000 editions of the following model codes as the basis for their respective portions of the 2001 CBSC during this adoption cycle: the Uniform Mechanical and the Uniform Plumbing Codes by the International Association of Plumbing and Mechanical Officials will be the basis for Parts 4 and 5 respectively; and, the Uniform Fire Code by the Western Fire Chiefs Association will be the basis for Part 9 – California Fire Code. Previously, the Commission determined that the 1999 National Electrical Code by the National Fire Protection Association as previously adopted with state amendments, would be used as the basis for Part 3 – California Electrical Code during the 2001 code adoption process.

Representatives of the state agencies with authority to propose and adopt building standards reported during the Commission's October meeting that, by using the above-stated model codes as the basis for the new codes, they could be prepared relatively quickly for the 2001 code adoption cycle. This commitment should facilitate achieving the Commission's goal of publishing the new code of regulations by December 31, 2001.

To meet the publishing goals, the proposed 2001 CBSC is scheduled for the Commission's September 19, 2001 agenda for adoption. The adopted 2001 CBSC will become effective

continued page » 8



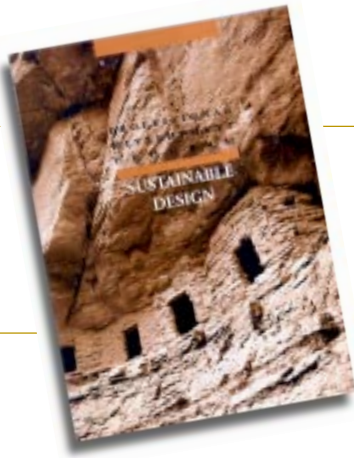
New AIACC President Sees Large Issues Ahead

Though a year is hardly enough time to accomplish all that is before him, Michael Hricak, FAIA, is moving quickly forward on several issues that affect the daily practice and long-range effectiveness of the profession. Elected by the AIACC board of directors, Hricak, a principal at Rockefeller/Hricak Architects in Venice, CA, began his one-year term in January. According to Hricak, a few of the key areas garnering attention for the year include:

- » Addressing the energy crisis from both a short- and long-term perspective in terms of policies affecting infrastructure, smart growth, land use, and transportation
- » Working with AIA Associates to develop a practical and effective mentorship program
- » Collaborating with CAB to implement an effective IDP program based on competency rather than “seat” time
- » Addressing the larger issues surrounding the design of livable communities and the urban sprawl
- » Lobbying to make permanent the law granting architectural firms limited-liability partnership designation
- » Opposing SB 924 and SB 1102, both of which, under the guise of implementing Proposition 35, limit state and local governments to contract out with private sector architect and engineering firms for services on public works projects
- » Clarifying the definition of the word “certify” in contractual agreements between architects and owners
- » Developing a statewide firm registration program with CAB
- » Moving the *ADAPT Handbook on Project Delivery* into its second printing
- » Strengthening ties with architectural schools by clarifying what educators expect of the profession and what practitioners can expect from those graduating
- » Making the general public and elected officials aware that, in terms of the quality of life in California, design matters.

Said Hricak, “At the Council, we are vigilant in addressing those issues facing the practice of architecture in California, along with the forces shaping the built, the natural, and the business environment in our state.”

For further information about the efforts of the AIACC, please visit their Web site at www.aiacc.org. ■



SUSTAINABLE DESIGNS

Sustainability is a state in which interdependent natural, social, and economic systems prosper today without compromising their future prosperity. The goal of sustainable design is to support our economic, ecological, and social value systems. Authors Jonee Kulman and Joel Schurke provide a discussion of how architects may achieve this goal by thinking about systems over the long term and by recognizing the web of interdependencies between seemingly discrete elements over time. This comprehensive introduction to the topic of sustainable design presents benefits and elements of sustainable design, along with case studies that explain design

strategies and outcomes. This monograph provides 10 HSW contact hours and 10 AIA Learning Units (147 pages). The regular price for the monograph is \$195; NCARB Certificate Holders can purchase it for \$125. To order, or for more information about this monograph, or any other monograph in NCARB's Professional Development Program, contact NCARB at (202) 783-6500 or visit its Web site at www.ncarb.org.

STUDY GUIDE FOR THE ARCHITECT REGISTRATION EXAM

The Architect Registration Examination (ARE) study guide has been divided into two volumes. The two volumes offer test takers more flexibility and an added economic benefit – they can buy either volume when it is needed. The advent of separate

guides also reflects the nature of the exam itself; the ARE can be clearly divided into its multiple-choice and graphic divisions.

Study Guide for the ARE Multiple-Choice Divisions—Reviews Pre-Design, General Structures, Lateral Forces, Mechanical and Electrical Systems, Materials and Methods, and Construction Documents and Services.

Study Guide for the ARE Graphic Divisions—Reviews Site Planning, Building Planning, and Building Technology.

Each volume of the new guide should be available in summer 2001 and may be purchased for \$49.95 each. Ordering details should be available shortly. Visit the NCARB Web site at www.ncarb.org for the most up-to-date information. ■

ARE Results

Approximately 3,676 California candidates were eligible for the Architect Registration Examination (ARE) during 2000. Overall results for examinations taken by California candidates January – December 2000 are listed below:

Division	Number of Candidates	Total Passed	% Passed	Total Failed	% Failed
Building Planning	449	266	59.2%	183	40.8%
Building Technology	414	294	71.0%	120	29.0%
Construction Documents & Services	437	311	71.2%	126	28.8%
General Structures	389	257	66.1%	132	33.9%
Lateral Forces	349	300	86.0%	49	14.0%
Materials & Methods	557	463	83.1%	94	16.9%
Mechanical & Electrical Systems	464	319	68.8%	145	31.3%
Pre-Design	521	323	62.0%	198	38.0%
Site Planning	428	274	64.0%	154	36.0%



ENFORCEMENT ACTIONS

CAB is responsible for receiving and screening complaints against licensees and performing some of the investigation into these complaints. The Board also retains the authority to make final decisions on all enforcement actions taken against its licensees.

Included below is a brief description of recent enforcement actions taken by the Board against its licensees and unlicensed persons who were found to be in violation of the Architects Practice Act.

Every effort is made to ensure that the following information is correct. Before making any decision based upon this information, you should contact the Board. Further information on specific violations may also be obtained by contacting the Board.

Citations

LEO ESTRADA (Watsonville) The Board issued an administrative citation that included a \$750 administrative fine and a Cease and Desist Order to Leo Estrada, architect license #C-16166, for a violation of Business and Professions Code section 5584 (Negligence). The citation was the result of the Board's adoption of a Stipulated Settlement and Disciplinary Order. The action was taken based on evidence that Mr. Estrada's initial architectural drawings for a residence failed to provide the necessary calculations of a structural engineer as required by professional standards. Terms of the settlement include Mr. Estrada's agreement to not contest the citation, to pay a \$750 administrative fine and to cease and desist from violating Business and Professions Code section 5584. The citation became effective on March 5, 2001.

F.K.A. CORPORATION (Sacramento) The Board issued an administrative citation that included a \$7,500 civil penalty to F.K.A. Corporation for violations of Business and Professions Code sections 5536(a)

and 5536.1 and Title 16 of the California Code of Regulations section 135. Judy Komar is the President of the corporation and Jarred Frandsen is the Founder of the corporation. The action was based on evidence that revealed that Ms. Komar and Mr. Frandsen executed Agreements for Professional Architectural Services on behalf of the corporation for 14 schools. The corporation held itself out as an architect by referring to itself as an "Architect" in the agreements. The investigation further revealed that F.K.A. Corporation was listed in the 1999-2000 Valley Yellow Pages telephone directory under the "Architects" heading. The citation became effective on February 23, 2001.

THOMAS GERARD MEANEY (Santa Barbara) The Board issued an administrative citation that included a \$1,000 civil penalty to Thomas Gerard Meaney, architect license number #C-14606, for a violation of Business and Professions Code sections 5536(a) and (b) (Practice Without a License or Holding Self Out as Architect). Mr. Meaney's license expired on August 31, 1999 and was not renewed until

December 27, 2000. The action was based on evidence that while Mr. Meaney's license was expired, he unlawfully affixed a stamp to plans and used a title block with his name and the term "Architect." He also listed his name under the *Architects* heading in the Smart Yellow Pages on the Internet, which falsely represented to the public that he was licensed by the State of California as an architect when in fact his license had expired on August 31, 1999. Mr. Meaney paid the civil penalty, satisfying the citation. The citation became effective on March 5, 2001.

KEITH L. WRIGHT (Santa Barbara) The Board issued an administrative citation that included a \$1,000 civil penalty to Keith L. Wright, an unlicensed individual, for a violation of Business and Professions Code section 5536(a) (Practice Without a License or Holding Self Out as Architect). The action was taken based on evidence that revealed that Mr. Wright prepared plans which bore a title block which read "Keith Wright" and "Architectural Design Works." The plans also listed a "Project Data" section that identified "Architectural Design Works" and "Keith Wright" under the heading "Architect/Designer." Mr. Wright also provided invoices for the project which were on letterhead that read "Architectural Design Works Invoice" and listed his name, "Keith L. Wright." An invoice also specified that "Architect Keith Wright" would make the final decision on the status of the project. The citation became effective on February 23, 2001. ■



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Inside This Issue

SPRING 2001

New Building Standards	1
Free Updates on CEC's Standards	1
Board President's Message	2
IDP Research Project	2
CAB's New Executive Officer	3
New Board Member Joins CAB	3
Update on 2001 State Building Code	4
New AIACC President	5
NCARB Publications	6
ARE Results	6
Enforcement Actions	7



State Building Code

continued

statewide 180 days after its publication date. Assuming the publication goal of December 31, 2001 is reached, the 2001 CBSC will then become effective in July of 2002.

For additional information, visit the California Building Standards Commission's Web site at www.bsc.ca.gov, or contact the Commission at (916) 263-0916. The Commission has moved to 2525 Natomas Park Drive, Suite 130, Sacramento, CA 95833-2936. ■

Competency-Based IDP

continued

A Request for Proposal for research services regarding a competency-based IDP was released in January 2001, with proposals due in February. The resultant contract was awarded to Professional Management and Evaluation Services, Inc. (PMES), who should commence work in April 2001 and conclude by July 2002. PMES' services include background research into IDP and its administrative processes, as well as focus group sessions. Upon completion of the research project, CAB will evaluate and consider the findings for any future policy decisions relating to the IDP requirement. ■

Don't Forget to Renew Your License!

Your architect license must be renewed on the last day of your birth month in each odd-numbered year. The renewal notice, sent to your address of record approximately 45 days prior to the expiration date, asks you to disclose whether you have been convicted of a crime or disciplined by another public agency during the preceding renewal period. Failure to answer this question or to sign the form will delay the renewal process. To avoid problems, be sure to complete the renewal notice accurately, both front and back, and return it with the renewal fee prior to the expiration date.

As you may be aware, there is a 30-day grace period on the payment of your license renewal fee. Payment after the grace period will also need to include the \$50 delinquency fee. Please remember that this grace period applies only to the renewal fee, not the ability to practice after your license has expired. Once your license has passed its expiration date, you cannot practice until it has been renewed. ■

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